NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Events at Home and Abroad Publish-1 in the Issue of June 29.

Jack Flowers was struck by an express train at Akron, O., and killed. Jacob Deitrick, of Dayton, O., committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Col. Joe Leffel, forty-six inches high and weighing sixty pounds, has been elected to Council by the Republicans of Spring-

Frank Gels, secretary of the Cincinnati Chair Company, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, preferred by the presi-dent of the company, Ignatz Niehuser.

Henry Each, C., H. & D. freight agent at Middletown, O., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The only cause known is financial embarrassment from going security for others.

Willis Straine, a Mormon convert from the United Brethren Church, was taken from his house in Harrison county, Indiana, by White Caps and terribly whipped. A woman who lived with him as his wife was given a coat of tar and feathers.

Representative Ewart, Republican, of North Carolina, is bitterly opposed to the federal election bill now under debate in the House. He says he is tired of "the sentimental talk of the negro problem." He says that many negros in the South vote the Democratic ticket, and if there were an election to-morrow he does not believe three-tenths of the Southern negroes would vote the Republican ticket.

Base-ball—National League: Cincinnati
12, New York 3; Boston 9, Allegheny 1;
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 5; Brooklyn 8,
Chicago 4. Players' League: Brooklyn
10, Cleveland 1; New York 4, Pittsburg
2; Philadelphia 6, Buffalo 4; Boston 6,
Chicago 5, American Association: St.
Louis 10, Rochester 5; Louisville 6,
Brooklyn 8; Columbus 7, Syracuse 5; Toledo 3, Athletics 1, Interstate League:
Terre Haute 6, Indianapolis 3; Evansville
5, Peoria 4; Quincy 8, Burlington 5, Indiana League: Peru 6, Marion 4; Anderson 7, Fort Wayne 6; Bluffton 10, Munsie 2.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal

The Smeltzer-Ladd Murder Trial, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., June 28.-In the Smeltzer-Ladd murder case the State to-day con-tinued its evidence. Jennie Birch said that she saw John P. Smith standing by an apple-tree in her father's orchard, on the shoot three times, pointing the gun in the direction of Ladd, who was then running across the fields.

Scott Jeffrey testified that he helped put the body of Eli Ladd into a wagon, after he was dead, and at that time witness did not think Ladd had any weapons about

Don Lake testified that he was in the woods pasture near Mr. Sees's barn, shortly before Ladd was shot, in company with Cassius M. Lake and Charles Smeltzer. Smeltzer had a Winchester rifle, which appeared to be the same as that seen by

witness in Rozell's store.

John P. Smith was called to the witnessstand by the State, but would not testify,
standing upon his rights as one of those
jointly indicted with Smeltzer for the killing of Ladd.

The State closed its case at about 11 o'clock. Hon. Mark E. Forkner, on behalf of the defendant, made an exhaustive statement of the evidence the defense expects to

of the defendant, made an exhaustive statement of the evidence the defense expects to introduce.

The defense opened their case by introducing a certified transcript from the Henry Circuit Court, showing the proceedings had there in the case of State vs. Lake, and the verdict of the jury acquitting him. Cassins M. Lake was called by the defendant, and testified that on the afternoon of the difficulty he was in the sawmill at the east end of town, when Mr. Belcher came to him and told him that Ladd had come back to town and there was a regular riot going on; witness then ran up to his home and procured his revolver; was at that time justice of the peace of Stony Creek township, and had been for two years; after getting his revolver he ran down west until he reached the Moreland pike; saw Henry Rozell, John P. Smith, Charles Smeltzer and others in the orchard saw Ladd going up through Mr. Birch's corn-field; called to Smeltzer, Smith and Rozell to come and go with him to arrest Ladd; Smeltzer came up with the witness on Mr. See's premises, and they saw the colored boy pass around the corner of the barn; witness then sent his brother, Don Lake, back to town to get the other boys, directing him to tell them to come up and help arrest Ladd; John P. Smith soon afterward came up, and witness also deputized him then and there to assist in the arrest of Ladd; John P. Smith soon afterward came up, and witness also deputized him the had some conversation with Sees about going into his barn to get the colored boy, and while talking with him Smeltzer, whom he had left some distance away, whisted, and then witness and Smith ran, witness going to the west and Smith toward the soutwest corner of the barn-lot; Ladd was running in a northwest direction, and was four or five rods from the bridge, when witness first saw him; witness had instructed Smeltzer and Smith bef

over the fence into the next field and go five or six steps and then turn around and come back to the fence, climb on top of it and sit there with his face towards witnesses, Smith and Smeltzer; witness did

nesses, Smith and Smeltzer; witness did hot notice Ladd show any signs of being thurt and did not at that time think about him being hurt: did not go to him and arrest him, as they were out of ammunition and were afraid that Ladd had his navy revolver and would shoot them; they returned toward Blountsville, leaving Ladd sitting on the fence; did not learn of Ladd's death until that evening, about 8 o'clock; witness had no arrangement or understanding with Smeltzer and Smith to kill Ladd, and the only intention was to arrest him, believing that he had been shooting about the town of Blountsville, with the intent to kill, and that he was, therefore, guilty of a felony.

that he was, therefore, guilty of a felony.

The defense desired to prove the bad and vicious character of Ladd in Blountsville and in that community, and, pending the ruling of the court as to the admissibility of the evidence, court adjourned until Monday morning.

The Silver Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Both conference committees have now been appointed on the silver bill. The House committee, consisting of Representatives Conger, Walker of Massachusetts and Bland, were named by Speaker Reed shortly before adjournment, last evening. This morning the Vicement, last evening. This morning the Vice-president named as the Senate conferees, Senators Sherman, Jones of Nevada. and Harris. The delay in the appoint-ment was due to the desire on the part of the Speaker and Vice-president to select Representatives and Senators who would meet all the requirements of a com-promise. It is believed that the selections made are on this line. Representative Conger, who was the champion of the House measures, is understood to be willing to recede from his advocacy of the bullion-redemption feature under pressure from the Senate. While he insists that the House bill, as originally passed, would have filled all the requirements of the situation, he now announces himself as prepared to meet the free-coinage sentiment at least half way, and to provide for a bill which will absorb the entire product of the American mines. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, is a well-known monometallist.

He is at present absent from the city, but is expected to return early in the coming week. His friends, however, state that he will not be found in the way of liberal legislation as long as it stops short of abusive and unlimited free coinage. The position of Representative Bland, of Missouri, is too well known to require comment.

of Representative Bland, of Missouri, is too well known to require comment.

On the side of the Senate, Senators Jones and Harris will control. Senator Harris is even more radical in his views on the silver question than Senator Jones. When the bill was under discussion in the Senate he opposed the issue of certificates on constitutional grounds, believing that all bullion should be coined and should not be

or lawful money, will be, temporararily at least, a satisfactory solution of the problem. The position of Senator Sherman is not so well defined. His attitude in debate is better known. There is a general belief, however, that he will not refuse to use his efforts for a measure which his efforts for a measure which will secure executive approval and afford relief to the country. Senator Teller, this evening, said: "I have no doubt of the result. The conference committee will, in my judgment, agree promptly upon a measure which will provide for the purchase of either \$4,500,000 worth of bullion, or, preferably, 4,506,000 ounces. I am confident that the latter proposition will meet approval. The certificates to be issued upon the bullion purchased must be redeemable in lawful money, and I am sure that the Senate conferees will not recede from that position. If they do there will be trouble in the Senate."

Senator Sherman stated that he was not prepared to be interviewed on the question

prepared to be interviewed on the question of a forthcoming conference report, partieularly as the conference committee had not yet been called together. "Owing to the absence of Judge Walker, of Massa-chusents," said Senator Sherman," it is doubtful whether any meeting of the com-mittee will be held before Wednesday or Thursday of next week. When the com-mittee has decided upon a recommendation to the Senate and House it will be time enough to talk about their con-clusions." In opposion to the statements of various Congressmen that there will be a failure to agree, it may be said with confidence that the pressure of the administration for results has made itself very strongly felt in both the Senate and House, and that there is very little doubt that it will require few meetings of the committee of conference to agree upon

ference to agree upon such a measure as will secure a favorable vote in both branches of Congress.

Turf Records Broken. CHICAGO, July 28.—An extra race was down on the eards at Washington Park todown on the cards at Washington Park today, making six events for the afternoon.
In the first race the favorite, Ja Ja, won in
a canter by three and a half lengths, in
fast time. The second race, an extra race,
had for starter the three-year-old California horse Eacine, owned by Senator Stanford. The field was of the order which indicated that, to win, Racine must lower or
run very close to his record. He was away
in front from the start to the head of the
stretch, at which point he was let go and stretch, at which point he was let go and went home an easy winner in the remarkable time of 1:3912, beating the record of Tenbroeck one-fourth of a second, made at Louisville, May 24, 1877. The time for the different distances was as follows: One-eighth mile, :1214; one-fourth, :2412; three-eighths, :3612; half, :4812; five-eighths, 1:01; three-fourths, 1:1312; seven-eighths, 1:2612;

mile, 1:3912.

The event of the day, the Oakwood handicap, one mile and an eighth, a rich sweepstakes worth to the winner nearly \$5,000, was won by R. T. Holloway's four-year-old horse Teuton, beating the famous Los Angles by a head and the record of 1:53, made by Terra Cotta at Sheepshead bay, June 23, 1888. After the first quarter Teuton led the entire course, but if one jump more could have been given to Los Angeles more could have been given to Los Angeles at the wire she would have added one more victory for the colors of the black and red. Time at different distances: Oneand red. Time at different distances: One-eighth mile, :12½; quarter, :25; three-eighths, :37½; half, :50; five-eighths, 1:02¾; three-quarters, 1:16; seven-eighths, 1:27½; mile, 1:39½; one and one-eighth, 1:52¾. The next two events were well contested, and the day is one long to be remembered by race-goers of this city. Attendance, 6,000. Track fast.

First Race—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile; purse of \$600. Ja Ja won; Rambler second, Benson third. Time, 1:41.

Second Race—Extra; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile; purse of \$600. Racine won; Marion C. second, Gymnast third. Time, 1:39½.

Third Race—For two-year-olds; five furlongs; purse of \$600. Sister Linda won; Brutus second, Virgin third. Time, 1:02½.

Fourth Rice—The Oakwood handicap; a sweep-stakes for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Teuton won; Los Angeles second, Santiago third. Time, 1:52¾.

Fifth Race—For three-year-olds and upward;

Fifth Race—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth; purse of \$600. Black-burn won; Lakeview second, Tizzie B. third. Time, 1:48%.
Sixth Race—For three-year-olds; purse of \$600; one mile. Louisa Forrest won; Limo second, Murray third. Time, 1:42%.

"Nigger" Hunt in Louisians. New Orleans, June 28.—The Picayune's Amite, La., special says: "The alarming reports that have been in circulation for some time that the misled colored people of this place held frequent night meetings, and were procuring arms and ammunition from many quarters to use against the white people in a race conflict they contemplate to bring about, were, as recent events would prove, not groundless, and the white people have good reasons to prepare themselves on a war footing. The Picayune of the 25th contains your correspondent's account of the fining by the negroes upon a comcorrespondent's account of the fining by the negroes upon a committee of white men on the part of the community who had been commissioned to interview two white men who were charged with living on terms of social equality with the colored people of this parish and who, influenced by their bad advice, had struck for unreasonably high wages. About 7 o'clock this morning several gun-shots were heard about a mile above town. Shortly afterward Geo. Howard, the most desperate negro in our parish, came in on a one-horse wagon, wounded in the arm with a Winchester ball, and reported that he had been intercepted on his way to work by an armed posse of white men and shot.

Within five minutes after Howard's arrival there was a simultaneous charge into the town from every road of armed men on horseback, numbering about two hundred—the greater part disguised. They surrounded the important equares of the town, threw out their pickets, and asked the

threw out their pickets, and asked the whereabouts of Henry Daniels, Zack Taylor, Dug Tillis and George Howard. Armed posses of ten or fifteen were sent at once in search of them. Howard was found in Mr. Tom Sewell's garden. He refused to sur-render and was killed. Two of the horses of the party were wounded from shots from the garden at the time the shooting was going on, yet there was no gun by Howard when he was found dead. Two other negroes, Jake Ransom and Tod Flanders, were wounded at the same time in the garden. Dug Tillis was found, and he, with two other bad negroes, were taken to the outskirts of the corporation, whipped and ordered to leave, Armed squads were then sent out and capt-ured the arms of the suspicious colored people. Eighteen or twenty double-bar-reled guns, two Winchester rifles and a number of pistols were taken. This armed

crowd then dispersed.

The repeated threats on the part of negroes against the whites, the firing upon the committee named above, and the cruel beating of a white child by a negro man a few weeks ago, and their making arsenals of their homes, so incensed the whites that they concluded that they would bear it no longer, but would meet the issue as they did this morning. Everything is quiet

Brazilian Politics.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28.—The friends of the Viscount De Pelotas, first Republican Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, called a public meeting for the purpose of manifesting their feelings of friendship for him. The Governor, Silva Tavares, and the chief of police, considering the time ill-chosen, prohibited the gathering under penalty of being dispersed by force. It was attempted, notwithstanding, to make the manifestation, and a riot ensued involving the loss of one life and the injury of several persons. The Governor at once of several persons. The Governor at once sent in his resignation, and General Candido Costa was reappointed in his place. It does not appear that any dissatisfaction remains there against the government on that account, but some exists on account of the banking system. Close observation reveals almost no indication of a desire on the part of the person to revenue to a person to the part of the person to revenue to a person to the part of the person to the pers the part of the people to return to a mon-archial form of government, and the friends of the empire will hardly raise that ques-tion in the approaching election. They will content themselves with endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of the members of Congress to elect a President who is friendly to them.

The great danger that has been threatening the Republic is the want of organization, and the threat of private ambitious and jealousies that might divide the friends of the republic and cause the election of an unfriendly President. The almost daily indications are that organization is being indications are that organization is being perfected, and that political and personal differences are being smoothed over. So there is a good prospect that the Republicans will enter the field at the election with a solid front for Deodoro de Fonseca, the present chief of the provisional government. Fonseca has the confidence of a large portion of the conservative element also, as he was a decided monarchist up to the 15th of November. It is said that his reason for entering into the revolution was not because, even at that time, he was a should be coined, and should not be represented by any substitute for mere convenience sake. Senator Jones, while openly in favor of unlimited coinage, believes that a measure which will provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 on one ounces of silver a month, upon which cerailless shall be issued, redeemable in coin

antagonistic drift of political action that had been inaugurated by the then existing The provisional government has appointed a commission to redistrict the Republic for legislative representation. Of the sixty-three Senators and two hundred Representatives who are to be chosen, the governments expects a large majority will be elected favorable to a republican form of government and to the policy of the leaders now in power.

African Complications.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, June 28.—Edward Malet, the British embassador, had an important conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi yesterday on the subject of the opposition of the French to the east African agreement. The note of M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign African agreement agreement of Foreign African agreement agreement. of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a protectorate over Zanzibar affects the German claims to the littoral within the Sultanate, and also the proposed acquisition of Mafia. The conference resulted in an agreement to take simultaneous action in opposing the right of France to interfere. The English government has prepared a reply to M. Ribot to the effect that if the Sultan accepts the protection of England or another power, the treaty of 1862 gives France no right to object: and, further, that the Anglo-German object: and, further, that the Anglo-German arrangement does not attack the independence of the Sultan, protection not involving subjection. The English reply will be presented to M. Ribot early next week, and will be supported by a diplomatic intimation of Germany's concurrence. French press reports that Lord Salisbury's reply was handed to M. Ribot to-day are untrue. The Reichsanzeiger to-day vindicates the Anglo-German agreement, as made in the interests of the German East African Company. The colonial society's opposition.

pany. The colonial society's opposition, which is based upon the idea that German commercial expansion has been sacrificed, is declared to be inconsistent with the facts. Instead of neglecting the interests of the company the government, after the transfer of the coast line with Mafia, will assist the company to colonize, and the Germans who are trying to develop trade and agriculture on the coast will find ample support from the government. The article is obviously a response to remarks made by Prince Bismarck to a deputation that waited upon him recently. England, he said, would crush the German trade in east Africa. The English might, at the outset of the protectorate, treat with complaisance the Hamburg merchants who have settled in Zanzibar, but they would soon contrive to oust them.

Gore in Prospect.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, June 28.—There was a very lively passage-at-arms in the House this afternoon, which was not intended for and will not appear in the Congressional Record. Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, the Democrat who retires to private life with this Congress, made a desperate effort in the morning hour to defeat a lot of private morning hour to defeat a lot of private pension bills adopted by the House last night. Enloe is evidently suffering from acute indigestion, for he seems to have good will for no one. He objects to all private bills, and has made a special point of objecting to pension bills and demanding a quorum for their consideration. This morning he objected to the approval of the journal, which showed that about a hundred pension bills were passed last night, but the House promptly squelched him, and he sneaked away shame-faced.

shame-faced.

A couple of hours later Hemphill of South Carolina came along the aisle, while Enloe was writing, and asked him a question, to was writing, and asked him a question, to which the Tennessean made no reply. Then Hemphill looked at him sharply for a second or two, and exclaimed, "Go to h—!" Enloe arose hotly and said: "You mind your own business, and I'll mind mine," to which the South Carolinian rejoined: "I am minding my own business, and the business of the country, when I ask you not to delay the work of the House."

It looked for a moment as though the men would come to blows. Shortly afterward Enloe, saying he would see Hemphill later, left the hall.

Passenger Coaches Wrecked.

CHICAGO, June 28.—As a Council Bluffs & Omaha passenger train on the Chicago & Rock Island railway was nearing the station at Joliet. Ill., at 8:15 this morning, one coach, the chair car, sleeper and dining car took another track and overturned:

Two women were instantly killed. They

MRS. ANNIE SEARSON, widow, of Morris, Ill. MRS. O. F. PRATT, of Joliett, Ill. About fifteen other passengers were injured, the following seriously: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wiley, of Morris, Ill., the former badly injured in the back and the latter internally. Mr. and Mrs. Perry, of Morris, were, it is believed, fatally injured.

The accident was one which could not be explained by the men, as the first three cars kept the track and were not damaged, while those that were everturned were badly smashed. Instantly on hearing that a passenger train had been wrecked General Manager St. John sent word to all of the newspapers, and then every facility was continuously given reporters for gettting the exact facts. The Evening Journal says: "The action of the Rock Island railroad officials, and especially General Manager St. John, in the Rock Island railroad officials, and especially General Manager St. John, in giving out the news of the accident, is most commendable. The newspapers were all notified by Mr. John's orders, that a wreck had occurred, and every facility was given to the reporters for getting the facts. This is in such marked contrast with the course usually followed in similar affairs, as to cause general comment."

BERLIN, June 28.—The Reichstag passed the army bill to its third reading without an amendment. The minority consisted of the Freisinnige, Socialist and Volks parties and eighteen members of the Center party. Of the Centrist members who voted against the bill, six were from Bayaria and two from Baden. They refused to follow Dr. from Baden. They refused to follow Dr. Windthorst in accepting Chancellor Von Caprivi's assurances that extensive leaves of absence would be granted after two years' service, and that annual budgets would be presented which would enable the Reichstag to control the fixation of the peace effective. The Chancellor's concessions practically amount to little, but they sufficed to give the bulk of the Center party an excuse for voting for the bill. The government having now secured the passage of the army bill, the House can adjourn early in July until November, when bills bearing on the labor question will form the chief work of the Reichstag. The bill concerning the acquisition of Heligoland and the financial plans of the government by which increased army expendi-

Caprivi Victorious.

ment by which increased army expendi-tures are to be met, will remain undisclosed until the winter session. Philadelphia Bank-Wreckers. PHILADELPHIA, June 28. — Magistrate Kochersberger this afternoon issued warrants of arrest for John J. McFarlane, president of the defunct American Life Insurance Company; Louis E. Pfeffer, president of the defunct Bank of America, and Chas. W. Dungan, cashier of the Bank of America, charging them with conspiracy in obtaining \$125,000 of the funds of the bank by crediting the loan to Richard E. Banks, an

testified as chairman of the recent investigating committee of the victimized de-This is the first step taken by the depositors to begin criminal proceedings against the officers of the Bank of America and their accomplices. The warrants were placed in the hands of a constable to be served as soon as possible. The meeting of depositors to decide the question of the employment of counsel, and to determine upon a further step in the matter of prosecution, will be held on Monday night.

employe of the bank. A warrant was issued upon the affidavit Adolph Grant, who

A Recount Ordered in Minneapolis, Washington, June 28.—The Superintendent of the Census to-day telegraphed Special Agent Boudinott, at Minneapolis, recommending a recount of five districts referred to in a telegram from that gentleman, in which the latter said that five of the six enumerators who were arrested had joined in a petition, which was on its way to Washington, asking for this recount. The Superintendent said that the special agent was to employ five or more enumerators to do this work, and suggested, if it were necessary to accomplish it in a week, that these districts be divided up still further into smaller territories.

Trying to Make Terms.

ment of Congress before the end of July. provided the Republicans will not maist upon taking up the elections bill at this session and permit it to lie over in the Senate committee. Republican Senators have been telegraphed to be here the first of pext week for a conference, when the proposition will be considered. It has been the purpose to take up the tariff bill on Monday, and, when the elections bill is reported from Senate committee, lay aside the tariff and give the former precedence.

Total Population of the United States. Washington, June 28.—Superintendent Porter, in an interview in the Post, to-morrow, will state that the population of the United States is 64,500,000. The complete official returns will all be in within thirty days. The population of the United States by the census of 1880 was 50,155,783.

Two Killed and Twenty-Seven Injured. Kansas Cory, June 28.—A special from Nevada, Mo., says: The Missouri Pacific passenger train was wrecked five miles from here, at 5 o'clock was wrecked five miles from here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, by the spreading of the rails on a sharp curve. Three of the couches were precipitated down an embankment and two people fatally and twenty-seven more or less dangerously hurt. A special train bearing surgeons went to their relief. Those fatally hurt were Conductor Sam Jones and child of W. H. Marvins, both of Kansas City. The most seriously injured were John Edmunds, Lincoln, Ill., badly hurt about the face and head; Dr. J. T. Bills, head and left side bruised; J. Gust Artliff, Kansas City, leg badly bruised; T. H. Smith, Chiesgo, hips bruised and out; A. B. Waiker, Butler, Mo., lega seriously injured; Misses Bedie and Pettie Mountjoy, Lexington, Mo., both internally injured; Mrs. E. B. Ray, Deerfield, Mo., badly injured about the body; W. H. Marvins, Kansas City, and Miss Minnie McFarland, of Butler, dangerously hurt.

Bulgarian Conspirator Shot. Soria, June 28.—The sentence of death pro-nounced upon Major Panitza for conspiring to everthrow the government was carried out tooverthrow the government was carried out today. On arriving at the place of execution he
made a confession to the chaplain. With a firm
step he walked to the post alone and saluted the
military officers present. He was then bound to
a tree. Just before the order to fire was given,
the condemned man cried out in a loud voice,
"Long live Bulgaria." The body of the dead
soldier was given to his widow. The execution
took place at 10 o'clock this morning at the
camp, near this city. camp, near this city.

Dunbar Miners Not Found. DUNBAR, Pa., June 28.—Again are the rescuers and relatives of the thirty-one entombed miners doomed to disappointment. The four brave men who took their lives in their hands when they went into the Mahoning pit last night, came out this morning without having pierced the Farm Hill mine. The hole drilled into what is supposed to be an entry of the ill-fated mine, last night, was only a crevice. The rescuers declare the maps are wrong, and they are as much in the dark now as at any time since the search was begun thirteen days ago.

New Yorkers Coming to Indianapolis. ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Governor Hill leaves to-morrow at 1:25 for Indianapolis, to attend the unveiling of the Hendricks monument. Besides himself, his party consists of Col. E. S. Judson, his military secretary; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, sheriff of New York county; Hon. Frank Rice, Secretary of State; Hon. Edward Wemple, State Comptroller; Hon. John A. McCall, of New York, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; Gen. Ferdinand P. Earl, of New York, and R. R. Soper, of Elmira.

Trying to Give Value to Paper Money. RIO DE JANEIRO, June 5.—By a recent decree the government of Brazil ordered that 20 per centum of duties on imports be paid in gold, while the exchange value of the Brazil paper milrets remains between 20 and 24 pence. Should the value rise to 24 and stand between 24 and 30 pence only 10 per centum in gold will be exacted; and when the milreis is at par import duties may be paid in Brazilian paper.

Federal Prisoner Escapes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Noblesville, Ind., June 28.—James O'Neal, a United States prisoner, confined in the Hamilton county jail awaiting trial on the charge of robbing the mails, escaped last night. It is thought that confederates on the outside opened the jail door and allowed the prisoner to escape, as the doors were both fastened on the outer side and could not be opened from within. A reward is offered for his recapture.

Chicago Has Over a Million People. CHICAGO, June 28.—Supervisor of Census Gilbert to-night prepared the following statement as to the population of Chicago, according to the federal returns now nearly complete: "From books that have already been received, 436, and approximating as closely as possible the 106 yet to be received, I estimate the population of Chicago in round numbers to be 1,085,000.

Bad Freight Wreck. OLEVELAND, June 28.—A freight collision on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road occurred last night near Mansfield, O. Two tanks of gasoline exploded, throwing fire over the debris, which burned immediately. Twenty cars and two engines were destroyed, and Walter Stanley and C. H. Moward, brakemen, were badly burned. The loss is \$35,000.

Crawford County White Caps. New Albany, Ind., June 28.—Information has been received here that White Caps of Crawford county took Willis Strain, formerly of Cincinnati, and until recently a United Brethren minister, with his paramour, from their homes last Wednesday night. Strain was terribly beaten and is now in a critical condition, while the woman was tarred and feathered.

Collision in Pennsylvania. BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 28.—The north-bound passenger train on the North Pennsylvania railroad was run into by a fast freight while standing at Center Valley station, ten miles south of here, this afternoon. Mrs. Bassington of Sayre, Pa., was probably fatally injured. Mrs. H. Kube, of Philadelphia, was cut about the head and body.

Death of a Son of Ex-Governor Cumback. Iowa City, Ia., June 28.—8. L. Cumback, son of ex-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, was found dead in his bed, at the St. James Hotel, this morning. He was traveling for a Boston house, and had been in Iowa City about a week. Cerebral congestion was the immediate cause of his death.

HEADQUARTERS Roger's silverware at Marcy's

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER OF TITLES.

86 East Market Street ELLIOTT & BUTLER, Hartford Block, 84 East Market st. ABSTRACTS OF TITLES. REMOVAL.

DR. E. R. LEWIS Has removed his office to 257 North Delaware street. THROAT AND NOSE. Dr. SARAH STOCKTON.

227 North Delaware Street. DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE

Office, 95 East Market street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Telephone 941. DR. HADLEY. OFFICE-104 North Meridian st. Office hours—S to 9 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Telephone, 802. Residence—270 North Delaware st. House telephone (day), 1215.

DR. HAMMOND 700 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.
Office-4 WEST OHIO ST.

OFFICE-369 South Meridian street.

RESIDENCE-573 North Meridian street.

Office Hours: 9 to 10 s. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office: 907. Residence: 427. Silver-Moon Restaurant No. 18 North Pennsylvania street. Best meals in the city for 25 cents. First-class in every respect.

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